

THE DAILY JOURNAL

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1896.

Washington Office—1532 Pennsylvania Avenue

Telephone Calls.

Business office—238; Editorial room—A 35

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY BY MAIL.

Daily only, one month, \$1.00

Daily only, three months, \$2.50

Daily only, one year, \$9.00

Daily, including Sunday, one year, \$10.00

Daily and Sunday, per week by carrier, 15 cts

When furnished by agents.

DAILY BY CARRIER.

Daily, per copy, 10 cts

Sunday, per copy, 10 cts

When furnished by agents.

WEEKLY.

Per year, \$1.00

Reduced Rates to Clubs.

Subscribe with any of our numerous agents or

send subscriptions to the

JOURNAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY,

Indianapolis, Ind.

Persons sending the Journal through the mails to

the United States should put on an eight-page

stamp, and a TWO-CENT postage

stamp. Foreign postage is usually double these

rates.

All communications intended for publication in

this paper must be in order to receive attention,

and be accompanied by the name and address of the

author.

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.

Can be found at the following places:

NEW YORK—Windsor Hotel and Astor House.

CHICAGO—Palmer House and P. O. News Co.

CINCINNATI—J. H. Hawley & Co., 154 Vine

Street.

ST. LOUIS—Union News Company, Union Depot.

LOUISVILLE—D. C. Higgins House, 1500

Broadway, between 15th and 16th streets.

If there was the slightest prospect that

the Senate would pass any of its bills the

House would continue the good work of the

last session.

Strange as it may seem, the public sentiment

in favor of a revision of our currency

system is more decided in the North-

western cities than in some parts of the

East.

The Universal Peace Society seems to

thrive best in time of peace. At least it is

not being heard from now while fiery

Americans are insisting upon war with

Spain.

Georgia gave Bryan 34,000 plurality, but

the Senate of that State, by a vote of 21

to 15, defeated a bill designed to carry out

that clause of the Bryan platform declar-

ing against gold contracts.

If those who are pushing special candi-

dates for the Cabinet of the President-

elect will consult the history of cabinet-

making they will learn that those who

have been eager aspirants have not been

appointed.

All expositions, transmissibles or other-

wise, should not receive a dollar from the

treasury of the United States until trans-

missible senators cease their opposition

to every measure designed to change

deficits to surpluses.

The Senate owes it to itself, as well as

to the country, to make such a rule as

will make it impossible for a senator of

the minority to take a bill to the Senate,

to talk so much that a vote cannot be

reached thereon.

The paragraph in the President's message

which has been most generally and severely

criticized is that in which he refers to

the greenbacks in the treasury, redeemed

with gold for which bonds were sold, as a

"surplus." It seems to have surprised even

the Cleveland press.

Nearly everybody will applaud the ex-

pressed purpose of the Governor-elect not

to have any unnecessary display on the

occasion of his inauguration. Nothing can

add dignity to the appearing of the Gov-

ernor-elect before the Legislature to take

the oath of office, and no display of any

kind can make it more impressive.

If there should be a system of interna-

tional bimetallicity, the latter would be

based on the theory of the Democratic

national platform of 1892—namely, that "the

dollar unit of the coinage of both metals

must be of equal intrinsic and exchangeable

value." The Bryan bimetallicists will oppose

that ratio because they are silver mono-

metallicists.

The chatter about volunteering in the

event of war with Spain must come from

those who have not thought that such a

war would be mainly a naval contest.

What would be needed more than ships

and ships and coal defenses. Under such

circumstances a great amount of war spirit

could be displayed without incurring the

least danger.

Evangelist Moody is violently opposed to

Sunday papers, and says he knows how a

Monday morning paper can be got out

without any work on Sunday. If Mr.

Moody will kindly disclose this secret he

will confer a favor upon an army of men

who, against their personal tastes, now

spend the holy Sabbath in getting out

the Monday papers.

The convention of the American Federa-

tion of Labor, which met in Cincinnati

yesterday and will be in session several

days, is made up of the delegates of the

most effective labor unions in the country,

and is the only one having a compact and

effective organization. It will consider

many important questions, one of them

being the general adoption of eight hours

as a day's work.

"School children of Oak Park" (a Chicago

suburb), says a patron of those schools in

a Chicago paper, "spend eight years in

grammar school before beginning Latin or

modern languages. And after all that time

they can neither read, write nor spell." Dr.

Rice, who is tabulating figures for the

purpose of finding out to a fraction of a

minute how long a time should be allowed

for children for learning certain things, ought

to jot down this bit of information in his

note book.

The employees of the London & North-

western Railroad Company asked for a

ten-hour day for a certain class of men.

The company refused, but, lest there

should be a strike during the holiday traf-

fic, asked their employees to give a pledge

not to stand by the union in such an

event. A number of men refused, and

consequently were discharged. This

aroused public opinion, and the leading

papers taking it up, the company rescinded

its action. Public opinion is a very potent

factor in such matters—a fact which is

sometimes forgotten.

In 1893, on an importation of \$5,319,583 of

wool and its manufactures, \$44,568,772 of

dualies were collected. During the fiscal

year 1894 the value of wool and woolen

goods imported was \$3,760,757, on which

\$54,472.59 of duties were collected. The

value of earthen, stone and chinaware im-

ported in 1893 was \$9,377,284. On the value

of 98% of duties was collected. The value

of similar merchandise imported during the

last fiscal year was \$10,339,477, and the

duties collected amounted to \$3,562,486. The

same loss of revenue appears in all other

prominent articles of merchandise, which

shows that the protective tariff was a bet-

ter revenue tariff than the present.

EXPENDITURES OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

The annual comparative exhibit of the

expenditures of the state charitable and

correctional institutions presented in the

last issue of the Indiana Bulletin reveals

some rather surprising facts. For instance,

most people would declare at once that

the money spent for food or subsistence

is a larger sum than is paid for salaries

and wages. Such is not the case. Take the

Hospitals for the Insane; \$18,538 is expended

for salaries and wages and \$19,560 for sub-

sistence. The aggregate expenditure for

subsistence and clothing was \$164,145 last

year, so that salaries cost \$22,673 more than

food and raiment. Passing to the chari-

table institutions, in only one, the Soldiers'

Orphans' Home, was the cost of subsistence

greater than the amount paid for salaries

and wages. The aggregate of salaries and

wages in the four institutions, the Soldiers'

Orphans' Home, the institutions for the

Deaf and Blind and the School for the

Feeble-minded was \$106,713, while the cost

of subsistence was \$23,000, or clothing

\$6,308. The correctional institutions, the

two prisons, the Reform School for Girls,

with the Woman's Prison, and the Reform

School for Boys present the same fact,

salaries and wages costing \$101,560, while

subsistence cost \$74,891 and clothing \$30,784.

Attention is not called to these facts because

the expenditure for salaries and wages is

larger than it should be, but that when

these officials appear before the Legisla-

ture for larger appropriations for main-

tenance they may not base their demand

upon the circumstance that articles of food

will be higher next year than they have

been the past two years. While it is prob-

able that in the past some of these institu-

tions have been forced by partisan man-

agers to make more places than were ac-

tually necessary, the most serious fault

practically in force in all of them except

the prisons, would reduce employees to a

business basis.

The third great item of expenditure comes

under the head of "office, domestic and out-

door departments." These include furni-

ture, fixtures, bedding, fuel, etc. The ag-

gregate of these expenditures comes close

up to the cost of maintenance in most of

the institutions, and exceeds it in some of

them.

It also appears that bread is not the

staff of life in the State's institutions, but

meats. In all of the insane hospitals meats

and lard cost nearly three times as much

as breadstuffs, cereals and beans. Even

butter, eggs and poultry cost more than

breadstuffs, etc. Tea, coffee and sugar cost

these institutions more than bread and

cereals. Even in the charitable institutions,

whose population is composed of young

persons, nearly three times as much is ex-

pended for meats as for breadstuffs, the

Feeble-minded School being the only ex-

ception. In the correctional institutions the

difference in the cost of meats and bread

is much less. Why should this be? Thus

in the charitable institutions the cost of

butter, eggs and poultry is as much as

breadstuffs and cereals, while in the cor-

rectional institutions these articles are

among the minor items of cost.

These are matters of general interest

to the people, but of particular value to

those who have to do with the voting of

money for the maintenance of these institu-

tions.

THE EXPENSIVE GREENBACK.

The only argument heard in favor of the

greenbacks is that they constitute a non-

interest-bearing debt and save the people

a certain amount of taxation. There is

some sentiment in favor of this, but with

the war, but the one argument cited

to sustain their existence is that the

government saves the interest on \$346,000,000

of debt by keeping the greenbacks in use as

money.

It is not true that the circulation of the

greenbacks saves the interest on \$346,000,000

of debt. When specie payments were

resumed Jan. 1, 1879, \$50,000,000 of 4 per

cent gold bonds were sold in order to create

a revenue for the redemption of the

greenbacks. Enough gold was taken from the

treasury to make the reserve an even

\$100,000,000. The reserve was kept up with

this issue of bonds until Mr. Cleveland

became President. Since that time \$320,000,000

of bonds have been sold to keep up the

reserve necessary to redeem the greenbacks

brought to the surface. It is making no

difference that the most of the money derived

from the sale of bonds has been used to

pay the current expenses of the govern-

ment. If the greenbacks had not been

in existence the revenues would have been

increased to pay the charges of the gov-

ernment. Even if it had been necessary to

borrow money to make good the deposits,

it could have been obtained on short-time

notes at a low rate of interest.

The expense of the greenbacks may be

stated as follows: Bonds sold to float the

greenbacks, \$35,415,400; interest on the same,

\$23,943,140; principal of the notes,

\$346,000,000—total cost and liability, \$388,441,

\$62. If the greenbacks had been funded

Jan. 1, 1879, into thirty-year 4 per cent

bonds the principal and interest would have

amounted to \$41,871,000 or \$24,044,222 less

than they will cost under the present sys-

tem. This it is demonstrated that the

keeping of the noninterest-bearing green-

backs in circulation is anything but a good

financial policy. It will cost 6 per cent.

interest.

GROWTH OF CIVIL-SERVICE.

The civil-service law was passed while Mr.

Arthur was President, and he appointed the

first Civil-Service Commission. During his

term President Arthur put 1,649 officers into

the civil service rules, and his com-

mission put 3,241 in the classified service,

so that when Mr. Cleveland entered upon

his first term he found 5,533 places filled

by the new law. By the end of Mr. Cleve-

land's first term there were 7,320 civil ser-

vice positions. When General Harrison's

term was closed 41,928 were under the

civil-service law. During the last part of

his second term Mr. Cleveland has so wide-

ly extended the civil service that 83,200 places</